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BOOK NOTES

Aus dem Werdegang der Menschheit, von H. v. BUTTEL-REEPEN. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1911. 139 p.

This work, which has 108 illustrations, has grown out of a simple lecture in which the author attempted in untechnical terms to set forth the various stages of human development. Beginning with the Neanderthal skull, he proceeds to the discussion of Eoliths, *Anthropopithecus*, the Heidelberg man, the ice age, the stone and bone work of Diluvial man, the men of the French caves, development of primates, the art of primitive man, beginnings of agriculture, etc.

Criminal man according to the classification of Cesare Lombroso. Briefly summarized by his daughter Gina Lombroso-Ferrero, with an introduction by Cesare Lombroso. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1911. 322 p.

This is a very convenient summary of the opinions of this distinguished man. The first part treats of the criminal world, the born criminal, his relations to moral insanity, insanity, epilepsy, insane criminals and criminaloids. Part two treats of crime, its origin, cause and cure, including prevention and repression; Part three, characters and types of criminals, their examination, the chief forms of crime, distinctions between criminals and lunatics and in an appendix is a brief summary of Lombroso's important works.

Geschichte der Psychologie, von OTTO KLEMM. Leipzig, B. G. Teubner, 1911. 388 p. (Wissenschaft und Hypothese VIII.)

This little book is divided into the following sections: the general direction or drifts of psychology, metaphysical and empirical. The second section discusses the development of the fundamental ideas of psychology tracing their development one by one and the third, the history of the most important psychological theories.

Heredity in relation to evolution and animal breeding, by WILLIAM E. CASTLE. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1911. 184 p.

This little book is based on a course of eight lectures delivered in the fall of 1910 at the Lowell Institute and elsewhere. It treats of genetics in general, the duality of inheritance, germ plasm, Mendel's law, the determination of dominance, the evolution of new races by loss or gain of characters, also by variation of their potency. It discusses whether Mendelian unit characters can be modified by selection, the effects of inbreeding, heredity and sex.

The grades of life. Edited by M. Sopote. Oxford, 1909. 37 p.

This pamphlet is based upon the idea of Pascal that since we often dream that we dream, heaping up one dream upon another, it is therefore quite possible that this life itself is but a dream on which the other dreams are grafted and from which we wake at death. Upon this striking passage the author, M. Sopote, B. Sc. Oxon, bases his conjectures which are set forth in the form of 37 letters.

The Goulstonian Lectures on the sensibility of the alimentary canal,
by ARTHUR F. HERTZ. London, Henry Frowde, 1911. 83 p.

The author believes that no branch of medicine has made greater progress in the last fifty years than that which deals with the diseases of the alimentary canal. The great step in advance was made by Brinton in 1858. Then, fifteen years later, came Kussmul, who introduced lavage into gastric therapeutics, and Leube, who extended the use of the stomach tube to diagnosis as well as treatment. These methods are comparable in opportunity to that of examining the urine in diseases of the kidneys. Later Adolf Schmidt has shown what valuable data the examination of the faeces can yield to disturbance of intestinal digestion. As our knowledge of chemical functions was revolutionized a couple of decades ago by the introduction of test meals, so now the X-ray and stomach pump have added very greatly to knowledge and resources. It is impossible to understand the origin of pathological sensations while the law of healthy organs to various stimuli is unknown and much that has been written upon visceral sensibility is purely theoretical. The author discusses in the several chapters of his book tactile, thermal and chemical sensibility, the sensations of fullness and distension, of emptiness and hunger, pain and variations in the sensibility of the canal.

Man, king of mind, body and circumstance. By JAMES ALLEN. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 1911, 55 p.

This book treats of the inner world of thoughts, the outer world of things, habits, its slavery and its freedom, bodily conditions, spiritual domination, conquest not resignation.

Asthetik, von RICHARD HAMANN. Leipzig, B. G. Teubner, 1911. 120 p. (Aus Natur und Geisteswelt.)

This little work discusses the essence of aesthetical experience, its modifications, its elements, the extra aesthetic content, categories and finally, the essence of style.

Elements of physiological psychology, by GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD and ROBERT SESSIONS WOODWORTH. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1911. 704 p.

It is now nearly a quarter of a century since the appearance of the first edition of this treatise (1887). It was, when it was published, the only work of its kind in English or in any other language, save the great work of Professor Wundt then in its second edition. Although there has been a very great development since, the author believes that "it is entirely safe to say that neither the extravagant hopes nor the extravagant fears of 25 years ago with reference to the results of the so-called new psychology have been verified. The fundamental problems with regard to the nature of man's mind and its relations to the organism, its place in the scale of development and destiny remain essentially unchanged." The chief point of evaluation of such a new edition is to know whether it is revised to date. The author says that "there are several important changes" the chief being that this edition is more physiological. Two entire chapters, one on the place of the nervous mechanism and the other on the development of the nervous system have been added to Part I and "all the other chapters of this part have been carefully

rewritten and in most cases considerably expanded." A new chapter on the localization of cerebral functions has been transferred to it. The other chief change is the great reduction in the third part because the author has expressed his views elsewhere, especially in his *Philosophy of Mind* (1895) and his *Theory of Reality* (1899).

Body and mind, by WILLIAM McDougall. London, Methuen & Company, 1911. 384 p.

The author in writing this book has aimed "to provide for students of psychology and philosophy within a moderate compass a critical survey of modern opinion and discussion upon the psychophysical problem, the problem of the relation between the body and mind." Most of the book "is occupied with a survey of modern discussion and modern theories of psychophysical relation." The author pleads for what he calls animism as distinct from the Jamesian transmission or percolation view of things and seeks to give due justice to the evolutionary point of view. The author is satisfied with neither parallelism nor interaction. He holds that not only conscious thinking but morphogenesis, heredity and evolution are psychophysical processes all conditioned and governed by psychic dispositions built up in the course of the experience of the race. So long as this process proceeds smoothly in routine fashion probably the species may go on unconsciously or subconsciously, but nevertheless the circumstances of the organ demand new and more specialized adjustment. Their smooth automatic working is disturbed and the corresponding meanings are brought to consciousness and by conscious perception, thinking and striving the acquired adjustment is effected.

Psychology and pedagogy of writing, by MARY E. THOMPSON. Baltimore, Warwick and York, 1911. 128 p.

This work gives a story of the historical development of the alphabet, résumés of the experiments bearing on the psychology of writing, its pedagogy and a bibliography.

A brief course in the teaching process, by GEORGE DRAYTON STRAYER. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1911. 315 p.

This book is the outcome of experience in trying to help teachers grow in skill in the art of teaching and the power to appreciate the work in which they are engaged. It deals with problems that the teacher faces every day and avoids technology. Its chapters are the aim of education, factors conditioning the teaching process and the process itself, the drill, the inductive and the deductive method, the lesson for appreciation, for study, review, for examination, the recitation lesson, question and social phases of the recitation, physical welfare of children, moral training and class management, lesson plan, teacher's relation to supervision, course of study and measuring results. In a rather elaborate appendix, F. T. Baker schedules the teaching of English, geography and other topics in the elementary schools.

Animal intelligence, by EDWARD L. THORNDIKE. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1911. 297 p.

The author's main purpose is to make accessible to students and others his own experimental studies of animal instinct and behavior.

They have a twofold interest; first, representing the first deliberate and extended application of the experimental method and second, as an introduction to the literature. They mark a change from books of general argumentation to monographs reporting technical experiments. The reports are mainly reprints from the author's work with which all experts are already more or less familiar. The excellent work Professor Thorndike did really marks an epoch and it is a great advantage to have it made accessible in this excellent form. After describing his apparatus, he reports his experiments on cats, dogs, chicks, with his inferences on associations, concepts, habits, attention, etc., and criticisms of previous theories. His note on the psychology of fishes and his study of the mental life of monkeys, his laws on the hypothesis of behavior and the evolution of human intellect are all of great importance, but too well known to need explanation here.

The teacher's practical philosophy, by GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, 1911. 331 p.

This book emphasizes the personal and moral element in teaching. The teacher's personality has most to do with the formation of character. This magnifies the office of the teacher. The book is based on the author's lectures given in the Far East. His fifteen chapters are grouped under four heads; the function, equipment, chief ideals of the teacher and his relation to society and the state.

The psychology of conduct, applied to the problem of moral education in the public schools, by H. H. SCHROEDER. Chicago, Row, Peter-son & Company, 1911. 287 p.

This book was not written for specialists but for teachers. It seeks to trace conduct to its sources and to show how the principles of it may be applied to the actual work of teaching. The successive chapters set forth the aim of education, the source of conduct, regard for self and others involving estimation and attachment, benevolence, good will, regard for rights, duty, knowledge, truth, aesthetics and religion. The work is essentially philosophical rather than psychological. It deals with principles and to the casual reader it would seem that it lacks definiteness or application. Judging from his references, the author's reading has been more along general and abstract lines than detailed and specific.

La joie passive, par M. MIGNARD. Paris, Alcan, 1909. 276 p.

This is a study of pathological psychology. The author first discusses euphoria and ecstasy with and without toxins, the satisfied idiots and dementes, the condition of satisfaction in general, paralysis in senile dementia, the motor, sensory, organic or vegetative state, the theory of movements and finally, certain practical questions.

Scientific mental healing, by H. ADDINGTON BRUCE. Boston, Little, Brown, and Company, 1911. 258 p.

These essays which had mostly been published elsewhere are here revised and the volume is designed to give the reader a brief yet comprehensive account of the principles underlying psychotherapy, although several chapters that very indirectly relate to this are included.

The author deals with the evolution of mental healing, its principles, methods, with matters of the mind, hypnotism as a therapeutic agent, secondary cells, psychology in every day life, with the history of half a century of psychological research. In such a book one naturally nowadays first looks to see whether the writer has an adequate knowledge of the new Freudian School which to our mind has already written its mene, mene, tekel, upharsin on the wall for the old kind of mental healing which this author has very largely in mind. It is evident that the author has not considered Freud worthy of serious study and he makes some strange statements, e. g., that "scarcely another leading psychopathologist has accepted this sweeping audacious theory" referring to Freud's infantile sex theory. The other allusions to Freud are so very slight and as we might say eccentric, and he is so far from seeing the central idea of Freud that to our mind, his book by this ignorance must be called inadequate to the subject and behind the times, chatty and interesting as it is.

A watcher of the skies, by GUSTAVE F. MERTINS. New York, T. Y. Crowell & Co., 1911. pp. 376.

This is a psychological novel. A young man is at the outset reduced from riches to absolute poverty, loses his wife, a lady whom he had been compelled to marry formally because they had been shipwrecked together for a few days on a desert island. All memory of his past is wiped out by a serious automobile accident so that he begins life again. We are not told much of the stages of the re-education of his second ego, but he appears five or six years later as a young and rather successful physician who had also inherited an immense estate with valuable mines in Mexico and whose secret was known and utilized for his own benefit by a remarkable physician who drew all the revenues from his estate and kept him in his secondary state and was able by imperious domination to hypnotize him at will and make him do his bidding. He also fell in love with the doctor's niece, who knew of his condition. The main interest of the story centers in his depression at realizing that he had lost his real self and in the struggles to get it back. His wife, who had left him, at first, realizes her love for him and appears on the scene, calls him by name, tries in every way to make him remember her but in vain. He was incidentally a marvelous violinist in his primary condition and was able to play marvelously well in his secondary state despite the fear of his master that it would bring him back and therefore deprive him of his income. The doctor, the watcher of the skies, has a marvelous laboratory in the country, where he performs all kinds of mystic experiences with N- and many other rays, surrounding himself with mystery and his estate with spies lest his iniquities should be laid bare by a man who knows them and has come to rescue the hero of the story from his secondary slumbers, from which finally in the denouement he awakes and is reunited to his wife. The plot is a bold one but betrays hardly more knowledge of the psychic phenomena it describes than it does of modern physical science with which it also dabbles much. Thus while we do not attempt to pronounce upon the literary merits of the book, the verdict of those who know what such studies can do must be shrinkingly unfavorable because of the many utterly impossible, not to say preposterous, situations it describes.